

MARCH 12, 1869.

ellaneous.

SAINT has on sale

BOOKS

WIMBLEDON RIFLE

SHOOTING.

TRAINING—

BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND

LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES

OF THE CLUB, INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE OFFICERS, AND

FOR THE MEMBERS.

Price, 50 cents each

the waistcoat pocket.

THE

COMMERCIAL

WILLIAMS, L.L.D.

"CHINA MAIL" Office,

Hongkong.

8vo. WITH APPENDIX.

EDITION, 1863.

Price, \$5.

Shipping Price, Ten Dollars.

is an Abstract of the Col-

l. —SEC. 1 to 4.

ities with China.

with Great Britain.

Text of the same.

with the United States.

with France.

with Russia.

with the United States.

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CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV, No. 1799. 號三十月三年九十六百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH, 1869.

日一初月二年巳己治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STUBBS, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co.,
4, Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITTE & BAUER, San
Francisco.
CHINA.—SINGAPORE, DEWON & Co., Amoy,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, and
Swatow. C. K. BATH & Co.

Arrivals.

March 12, *Salamanca*, N. Ger. barque,
224, Telford, Swatow, March 11, Ballast.
—ARNOLD, KARRER & Co.
March 12, *Pung Shuey*, Amer. steamer,
778, E. Theobald, Manila, Mar. 10, 5 p.m.,
General.—A. HEARD & Co.
March 12, *Douglas*, Brit. steamer, 615,
Toppin, Fopchow, 10, Amoy 11, and Swa-
tow 12, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Departures.

March 13, *Sunda*, for Shanghai.
12, *Yesso*, for East Coast.
13, *Amber Witch*, for Swatow.
13, *Mina*, for Amoy.
13, *Catherine*, for Nagsaaki.

Passenger.

Arrived.—Per *Douglas*, Messrs Rusden,
Desnon, West, Thomas, Reimer, Gall,
Tampelge, 3 European deck and 50 Chinese.
Per *Pung Shuey*, from Manila, Mr and
Mrs Antonio Olona, Mr and Mrs Pedro
Soler, Messrs Gabriela A. de Arriola and 2
daughters, Guiditta Colombo, Edouard
Le Ferré, Francisco Rueda, Edouard
Jimenez de Frades, Jaime M. y Cebrían,
Elias Y. y Palomares, Feinonard Adella,
Antonio Martin Ramos, Manuel S. del
Valle, Zidriah B. Hensen, and 150 Chinese
passengers for Amoy.

Shipping Reports.

The S.S. *Pung Shuey*, Capt. E. Theobald,
reports left Manila 10th instant at 5 p.m.,
and had N. and S.E. wind throughout. The
Pung Shuey made the run from anchorage to
anchorage in 64 hours and 40 minutes.

The S.S. *Douglas*, reports moderate N.
E. wind and thick weather throughout;
passed *Sunawada* off Swatow on the 12th.
S. S. *Kiang Tung* and *Formosa* left Amoy
on the 9th; ship *Leander* sailed for Shang-
hai on the 10th from Fopchow.

Entertainments.

GARRISON THEATRE.
(NORTH BARBERS.)
SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
March 13th and 14th.

By kind permission of Col. Gore, Com-
mandant, and Lieut. Colonel MILLER,
Commanding 75th Regiment.

The Black Brigade Minstrels
will perform on the above dates.
ASSISTED BY
The Band of 75th Regiment.

Doors open at 8.30. Commence at 9.
Chairs may be ordered for 11.

For further particulars, see Small Bills.
W. M. ARTHUR,
Manager.
Hongkong, March 12, 1869. ma10

New Advertisements.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The British steamer
"ARRATON APCAR"
Capt. DE SMIT, will be
despatched for the above
ports, on Saturday, the
20th inst., at Noon.
Despatches will close at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 13, 1869. mar20

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Capt. TORPIN, will have im-
mediate despatch for the
above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, March 13, 1869.

FOR AMOY.

The steamer
"PUNG SHUEY,"
will be despatched for the above
port on the 16th inst., and call
here about the 25th inst., on her way to
Manila.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, March 13, 1869. mar26

FOR SINGAPORE.

The British barque
"NEPTUNE,"
Capt. P. I. BURNETT, will be
despatched for the above port on
the 19th inst.

For Freight, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 13, 1869. ma19

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
FOUR first class Cargo BOATS, all in
good order, with Sails and Gear com-
plete.

Average burthen, 800 piculs each.
Apply to
MORGAN LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., beg to an-
nounce, that they have received Ex-
"Black Prince," a consignment of The As-
sociated Vineyard Cultivators' Company's
Wine, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

GREAT REDUCTION.
Closing of Business.

THE Undersigned, who is closing his bu-
siness in May next, begs most re-
spectfully to offer to the public, his large
selection of Photographs, at the following
low rates, an opportunity that should not
be lost; patrons wishing to have copies
from their negatives can have them at
greatly reduced rates.
Views in set of 50 each, \$20.
Views in set of 25 each, \$12.50.
Views in set of 10 each, \$5.
W. P. FLOYD, Jr.
Hongkong, March 12, 1869. tf

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

WITH a view to the apportionment of
the Reserve Fund of Profits, Share-
holders are requested to furnish the Undersigned
on or before the 1st April next, with a
memorandum of the Profits contributed
by them to the above Company.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Liquidators.
Hongkong, March 13, 1869. april

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS
CONTAINS Report on the Committee of
the Directors of OVERSEA GUANRY &
Co.

Also,
Details of the Telegraph Scheme, to In-
dia, by Submarine Cables.
Reception of the Burlingame Mission by
the French Emperor.
Cargoes of 11 Ships for China, &c.

THE LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS
is published in London, for the P. & O.
Co.'s and French Mails, and contains—
Summary of Home, Parliamentary, and
Foreign News.

Special Correspondents' Letters from
Germany, Holland, &c.
Leading Articles on the principal inter-
ests of China.

Digest of Home Opinions on China Sub-
jects.

List of Passengers by the current and
succeeding Mails.

Naval and Military News.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Commercial, Banking, Share Lists, &c.

Market Reports, Shipping News, Freight,
Exchanges, &c., from London and
the Continent, New York, &c.

Statistics of Imports and Exports.

Supplement.

Statement of each Ship's Cargo for
China and Japan, and by the P. & O.
Mails.

Subscription—\$12 per Annum. With
Export Supplement, \$14.50. Single Copies,
60 cents.

J. B. MORRIS,
Agent, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 12, 1869.

PER MAIL STEAMER.

GROUYER CHEESE, of first quality.

G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, March 12, 1869. april2

PER ZIBA.

50 cases Perrier CHAMPAGNE.

50 cases "Plagnole" SALAD OIL.

G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, March 12, 1869. april2

SEALED TENDERS (in Duplicate)

marked "Tenders for Bills" will be
received at this Office until Noon on
FRIDAY, the 19th instant, for Bills on
the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's
Treasury, or on the Governor General of
India in Council, Calcutta, both at 30 days'
sight, in exchange for current Dollars of
Hongkong at 7.17.

Bills on London will not be drawn for
sums under £1,000, and on Calcutta under
Rupees 10,000.

The accepted Tenders will be at once no-
tified to the respective parties by letter, re-
questing them to lodge the amount to the
credit of the Commissariat Account at the
Oriental Bank Corporation, where a re-
ceipt will be given, on production of which
at this Office the Bills will be issued.

In order to save time, it is requested that
the sets of Bills required may be detailed in
the margin of the Tender, and it is particu-
larly requested that the Tenders may be in
duplicate.

REDMOND UNLACKE,
Dep. Commr. Gen.

Controller's Office, Commissariat,
Hongkong, March 11, 1869. mar19

WANTED, by a European, an engage-
ment for two or three years; he will
up in Boiler-making, Iron Ship Building,
Ships' Smith-work, &c. Can make his own
Drawings and Estimates. Three years'
character from one of the principal Firms
in China, will be dispensed in a few weeks.
Address—"B. M.," STAG HOTEL.
Hongkong, March 5, 1869. april3

New Advertisements.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ord-
inary Half Yearly Meeting, of the
Shareholders of this Society, will be held
at the Head Office, Hongkong, on THURSDAY,
the first day of April proximo, at 3
o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors, together with
a statement of accounts to 31st December,
1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 10, 1869. april

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Society will
be closed from the 18th day of March,
to the 1st day of April 1869, both days in-
cluded, during which period no transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 10, 1869. april

RATTLE RATTLE!

1 LOCOMOTIVE, with Tender, 2
Carriages and Lanes, 6 feet Diameter, with
brass rails.

1 LOCOMOTIVE, single.

1 PADDLE ENGINE, with Boiler, &c.,
complete.

All in good working order.

The above will be shortly raffled at \$5 a
chance. Apply to

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Gunmakers.

Hongkong, March 10, 1869. ma18

"STAG HOTEL."

Queen's Road, Hongkong.

EDMUND R. HOLMES.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FROM this date the Management of the
Hongkong Hotel is placed in charge
of Mr GEORGE E. ROSS, to whom all com-
munications should be addressed.

LEE A FONG,
Lessee.

Hongkong Hotel,
March 8, 1869. tf

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned being about to leave
the Colony, request that all persons
indebted to them will make immediate pay-
ment of the same, and all persons having claims
against them will present them for settle-
ment by 31st March 1869.

FRED. M. HARSANT,
GEORGE A. F. NORRIS.

Hongkong, March 1, 1869. april

TO LET.

(With possession on the 1st May next.)

HOSE very desirable business Premises
situated in the Queen's Road and
extending to the Praya, at present occupied
by Messrs BOWRA & Co. This Property
can be divided into three portions, viz—
That on the Praya is detached and con-
tains extensive Godowns on the ground and
middle floors, with private residence on the
upper floor and separate entrances thereto.

The portion abutting on the Queen's
Road, from its very central position is ad-
mirably adapted for a Shop or Store, having
godowns on the basement floor, and Dwell-
ing apartments on the upper floor.

The Central portion consists of two
blocks of buildings, each two stories, and
suitable for offices and godowns.

For Particulars apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 1, 1869. my1

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to notify their in-
tention of retiring from business and
offer the sale of their valuable stock at
rates to secure an immediate Sale.

The Stock consists of every description
of Ship Chandlery Goods, Iron-
mongery and Building Materials,
Wines, Beer, Spirits and Family Stores,
Electro-plated Ware in great variety,
Druggists, Mats, Glassware, Dish Cov-
ers, Ladgers, Journals, Day and Cash
Books, Breech-Loading Rifles, Pistols,
Cartridges, Sporting Shot, Gas Chan-
delliers and Brackets, &c., &c.; Oil
Chandelliers, 1, 2, 3, and 6 burners;
Peacock's Composition and Paints of
all kinds.

And,
Chubb's Fireproof Safes as under, 4
ft. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in.
deep, 3 ft. 4 in. high, 3 ft. 1 in. wide,
2 ft. deep, and several of smaller sizes.
Chubb's Patent Pad, Desk, Combination
Drawer, Box, and other kinds,
and Chubb's Cash, Deed, and Paper
Boxes.

A large assortment of Reading
Books, &c., &c., &c.

Must all be cleared by 31st March,
(see advertisement above.)

BOWRA & Co.
Hongkong, March 1, 1869. ma15

NOTICE.

THE Office of the WANCHI STEAM BA-
kenry, is removed to the Premises,
corner of Wyndham Street and Queen's
Road, opposite the Clock Tower.

All orders left at the above place, or sent
to the Bakery at Wanchi, will receive
prompt attention.

L. P. WARD,
Hongkong, February 15, 1869. ma15

Auctions.

TO ART CONNOISSEURS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell
by Public Auction, in their Store
Premises, on

TUESDAY,
23rd inst., at 2.30 P.M.,—

A number of OIL PAINTINGS,
WATER COLOURS, &c., in mag-
nificent Gilt Frames. They include Ori-
ginals, and Copies from the best masters,
and will be nearly all sold without reserve.

Among others are—
Landscapes, original—REINHARDT.

1 Judith, original—RIEDEL.

1 Country Woman, original—EPP.

1 Madonna, after LASSO FERRATO.

1 The Monk Happy, original—GEISER.

1 pair, Morning and Evening, after
PENNER.

1 Distinguished Member of the Hu-
mane Society, after LANDSEER.

1 Grotesque, copy from VANDYCK.

1 Death of Orpheus, by DE LAIRESSE.

1 The Nativity, copy from REM-
BRAND.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Inspection is invited.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All lots with all faults and errors of de-
scription at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 11, 1868. mar23

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Property at Fochow, known as
DERB & Co.'s, will be offered for
sale by Public Auction, in June next,
unless previously disposed of by private
contract.

The Property consists of
DWELLING HOUSE,

containing 8 Rooms and Bath Rooms,
with Servants' Offices and Stables de-
tached; the whole surrounded by a Garden.

This House is let on a short Lease at
\$160 per month.

OFFICES AND GODOWNS.

A House containing 4 Offices and
Spacious Tea Room, with fire-proof Go-
dows, large Treasury, and Comptroller's
Rooms below, Servants' Offices &c., at-
tached.

Three large Godowns, A, B, and C,
adjoining the above.

This property has water frontage, is
situated in the most eligible portion of
the business quarter of Fochow, and is
let on a Repairing Lease for 5 years,
commencing from the 1st May next, at
the annual rental of \$4,500.

For further particulars, apply at the
Office of the Trustees, No. 7, Padder's
Hill.

Hongkong, February 1, 1869.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions from the Mortgagee to
sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 19th day of March, at Noon, on the
Premises, under the power of sale con-
tained in the deed of Mortgage,—

All that piece or parcel of GROUND,
situate on Bonham Strand West, and
known as section B of Marine Lot No.
89, together with the two substantially
built Chinese HOUSES

Intimations:

Intimations.

COLMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG.

IAS on hand a large Stock of COAL of the best quality, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the same under Contract, at Hongkong and any Treaty Port in China.

The Depot draws supplies from the best Mines only, intends to provide a superior article, free of the Surface Coal that has hitherto prejudiced consumers.

MILLISON & Co.,
Agents.

Kilung, April 2, 1868.

NOTIFICATION.

THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.

THE following Notification has been issued

Notified by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton:—
Notification
No. 2.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
CANTON, February 26, 1869

Representations having been made to the undersigned with reference to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the due fulfilment of contracts through the failure of the Chinese Merchants and Brokers to supply Teas in bulk according to the muster upon which they were purchased, he brought the matter, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, before the Chinese authorities, with a view to devising some mode by

the evil complained of might be remedied. It is obvious that the remedy lay to a great extent in the hands of the purchasers themselves, by the refusal of the stevedores as if they were inferior to the samples; and the difficulties interpose in following this course, such as Tonnage having been engaged, advices having gone forward, and others unnecessary to mention. Moreover, the rejection of a chop was little likely to cause loss or damage to the Teaman owner.

was felt on his part to such a result; fact, it was an encouragement to fraudulent practices. The undersigned was therefore of opinion that compelling the fulfilment of contracts or enforcing what is termed an "equitable out" for inferior quality, were necessary measures, if trade was to be conducted on anything like a sound basis; he therefore directed his attention to devising a mode of arbitration or mediation by means of which the expenses of a deputation of Chinese were to be defrayed. It is not worth while to detail particulars of the proposition he made, after long negotiations, it was rejected on the Tea guild, who met it by a counter proposition that if Tea when delivered was equal to muster, it should be rejected. Finding that no amicable arrangement could be arrived at, the undersigned, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States,

be Teamen, brokers, and others, that the utmost rigour of the law would be enforced in all cases of fraudulent practices, he hopes that the Proclamation which has been issued accordingly, a copy of a translation of which is annexed, will have effect intended, by shewing the parties instant whom it is directed that they will escape with impunity from the consequences of their misdeeds.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON,
Consul.

Proclamation by CHEN, Magistrate of the Shanghai District, and YANG, Magistrate of the Pootung District.

Phai District, and YANG, Magistrate of P'wangyu District :—
We have received instructions from his Honor the Financial Commissioner, embodying orders from his Excellency the Viceroy in tenor as follow :—
The Viceroy received a communication on the 20th August last from the British Consul, Mr Robertson, to the effect that he been addressed by the British merchants at Canton with reference to the great

inferior qualities of the Teas supplied by the Teamen, notwithstanding their contracts to deliver Teas according to muster. The practice appears to be that the Tea-merchants take round samples of Teas, and afterwards, after inspecting and tasting the qualities and ascertaining for the price to be paid for the chop, with the weight in the chests and the time of delivery, engage to supply the vessels proceeding to England; when the Teas agreed for arrive in London, they are found on inspection to be only far inferior in quality to the same supplied, but largely mixed with what is called "li-teas," or leaves of plants of various kinds, prepared to imitate the genuine Teas.

tion, and it is necessary that some measures should be taken to put an end to the evils which are thus perpetrated. He therefore urges that measures be devised to this end in view, etc., etc. The U. S. Consul, Mr King, has also made a similar representation. On receipt of the foregoing the Viceroy ordains that a notification be issued to the Tea dealers with injunctions to

Magistrates, in receipt of the instructions, have to issue a notification in pursuance of their tenor; and we therefore accordingly proclaim for the execution of all members of the Tea Commission, that it is an obvious duty to make honesty and good faith the guiding principle of commerce with foreign merchants, and to cherish fraudulent designs against

be permitted. They should, moreover, bear in mind that the bulk of the Tea Port has been confined of late years to the ports of Fukien, whilst the local trade of Canton tea itself has at the same time diminished in an unusual degree. If fraudulent practices in the way of false packing are further persevered in, not only will those guilty of such acts be liable to prosecution, but thus incur the danger of arrest and of loss for compensation, but the trade

possibility of gain to the trader, will be more remote. It is not difficult to see on which side the real interest of the dealer actually lies. After the issue of Notification, if the traders referred to amend their ways, and still continue dealing in fraudulent practices, on coming being lodged by foreign merchants, shall not only be required to make compensation, but shall further be visited with severe punishment under the statute.

simulating the offence of obtaining
under false pretences with the crime
of robbery, Be ye careful, therefore, not
to disobey, and thus to involve yourselves
in trouble. Let all tremblingly obey, A
Proclamation.
Dated February 22nd, 1869.
Translated by
WM. FRED. MAYERS,

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE following cases are now stored in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Godown at the expense and risk of the Consignees who are requested to take immediate delivery.
Ex "China," 20th January 1869.
S. H. M. 1 case Catalogues.
Ex "Rangoon," 2nd January 1869.
Messrs Labhart & Co., 1 case Leather Ware.
Messrs Loney & Co., 1 case Books & Staty.
Ex "China," 23rd October 1868.
Messrs Labhart & Co., 1 case Manufact. Goods.
Ex "Orissa," 24th August, 1868.
Messrs Labhart & Co., 2 cases Books and Ma.
L. H. Labhart & Co., 1 case Manufact. Goods.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, February 26, 1869.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE Firm of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., of Hongkong, is instructed to ascertain the whereabouts of Don RAZARI YOGHAR, 18 years of age, native of Guatemala, in Central America, to impart to him a matter in which he is concerned. He is therefore requested to apply to the above.
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. 5-1-m.

M. R. H. DAVID is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
E. D. BASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, March 1, 1869. 4pi

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr WILLIAM NEILSON in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.
Mr THOMAS PIM, Mr WILLIAM NISBET O'BRIEN and Mr H. SEYMOUR GRAY are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr GEORGE WILHELM SCHWEMMANN and of Mr RUDOLPH HEINSEN in our Firm ceased on the 31st December 1867, and 31st December 1868 respectively.
Mr FREDERICK NISSEN and Mr HEINRICH HOPFMEYER have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm at Hongkong and in China, which now consists of Mr GEORGE THOMPSON, SHANGHAI, Mr W. FREDERICK NISSEN, Mr GEORGE THOMPSON, SHANGHAI, Mr W. FREDERICK NISSEN, Mr GEORGE THOMPSON, SHANGHAI, Mr W. FREDERICK NISSEN, Mr GEORGE THOMPSON, SHANGHAI.
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1869. 2ap

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a FURNISHING ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE ADJUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
G. L. LANGDON DAVIES.
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr H. D. BROWN in our Firm ceases from this date.
H. D. BROWN & Co.
Amoy, December 31, 1868. 4p2

MR. FRANCIS CHOMLEY is a Partner in our Firm, which from this date will be conducted under the Name of BROWN & Co.
H. D. BROWN & Co.
Amoy, January 1, 1869. 4p2

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr CLAUDE BUDEN to sign our Firm from this date.
DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. D. O. CLARK retires from our Firm, and Mr J. MURRAY FORD and Mr J. D. BARNOR are admitted Partners from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, January 1, 1869. 4p2

For Sale.

BONNETT & Co.
I HAVE received by latest arrivals.
Racing SADDLERY, JACKETS, CAPS, white CLOTH for Riding Breaches, BOOT TOPS, Racing SPURS, &c., &c.
Horse RUGS, and an assortment of general SADDLERY.
Also.
Ladies' HATS, WRATHS, Jet JEWELLERY, &c.
Gentlemen's SCARFS, and colored and white Kid Gloves.
J. Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, January 2, 1869. mal6

S. W. BAKER & Co.
I BEG to invite inspection of their New Stock for the Season, received per late arrivals, including.
Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Opera Cloaks, Dresses in plain and fancy Silks, Poplinettes, Beys, and new Textures, French Robes, ready made, French Sashes, Belts, Jackets and Mantles, new shape Jupons, white and scarlet Corsets, Lace Falls, Lace and other Trimmings, Ribbons, and Ribbon Velvets in all colors, Hosiery, Kid, Cashmere, and Bronze Boots, white Satin Boots and Kid Gloves. A large assortment of Wool and Embroidery Works, as Cushion Patterns, Smoking Caps, Masala Sets, &c.
Also.
Gentlemen's Umbrellas, Christy's new shape Felt and Shell Hats, a choice lot of Neck Scarves, Ties, Wrappers, Collars, Socks, Fancy Ties and Costings, Braoses, &c.
J. Brunels Carpets, Velvet Pile Carpets, and Rugs, All Wool Damasks, Lace Curtains, Table Covers in great variety, Dressing Table Cloths in all sizes, Table Napkins, D'Oyleys, Blankets, Counterpanes, Shootings, Flannels, Wool Mats, Turkish and other Towels, &c.
Children's Trimmings, Hats, Boots, Perambulators, Picture Books, Toys, &c.
Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags, fitted for Ladies and Gentlemen, Playing Cards, and a large assortment of Stationery and Perfumery Goods.
S. W. BAKER & Co.
Hongkong, December 27, 1868.

For Sale.

PER MAIL, &c.
MISS GARRETT has received Plain and Fancy SILKS, SATINS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Children's HATS and BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c.
Courvoisier's Kid GLOVES.
White French Jean and Satin BOOTS.
Ladies' and Children's Walking BOOTS, SLIPPERS, &c.
Foot BALLS, Croquet GAMES and STANDS, Race and other GAMES, DOLLS, and TOYS of all kind, in great variety.
Hongkong, February 15, 1869. 15ma

Per "Mail Steamer" and late Arrivals.
MISS ROSE
HAS received a choice assortment of French GLACES, black and colored, BAREGE and FANCY DRESSES, black and colored piece VELVETS and SATINS in the newest shades.
Plain and Fancy RIBBONS, VELVETS, SASH RIBBONS, and DRESS TRIMMINGS in great variety, Real OLIVE and VALENCIENNES LACES.
Ladies' and Children's trimmed and untrimmed HATS in all the fashionable shapes.
Ladies' BONNETS latest styles, Plain and Fancy SUNSHADES, French FANS, &c.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's French Kid GLOVES and BOOTS.
Ladies' White Satin and Kid BOOTS.
A large assortment of French and English HOSIERY, Gentlemen's Black and Drab Shell HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, &c., &c.
Hosiery, PERFUMERY.
WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Catholic Chapel.
Hongkong, February 13, 1869.

BIELFELD & ZACHARIAE.
I HAVE received by the last mail the Newest Style of
PIPE
now in use by ALL
men of fashion, and as only a few have come into their
HANDS
early orders for the same are solicited.
A well selected stock of Smokers' Articles, such as Carved Cigarholders, Briar-root Pipes; Havana Cigars (choice brands); No. 2 and 3 Manila Cigars and Cheroots of the finest quality, in boxes of 200 and 600 each; Smoking Tobacco (choice brands); Cigarette Paper, Tobacco Pouches, Flint, &c., &c.
Also a fresh supply of Russian Cigarettes.
HONGKONG,
Queen's Road, 88 & 90.
SHANGHAI,
Canton Road, 6.
Hongkong, February 15, 1869.

FOR THE RACES.
SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
HONG KONG.
I HAVE RECEIVED BY MAIL STEAMER.

A Large assortment of MILLINERY, BONNETS, and HATS, of the latest fashions.
A Choice assortment of SILK, MUSLIN, and GREENDINE, for Evening Wear.
A fine assortment of new French FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES and FEATHERS.
A large assortment of new TRIMMINGS and FRINGES in all colors.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES, in white and colors, all sizes.
Gentlemen's Drab Shell and Felt HATS.
Blue and Green GOSSAMERS, &c.
(BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
20, Rousillon Road, Shanghai.
Hongkong, February 3, 1869.

BILLIARDS, BOWLS, and BAR.
NOTICE.
THE ORIENTAL BAR, BILLIARD ROOMS, and BOWLING ALLEYS, having been enlarged and fitted up in a very superior style unequalled by any in the Colony, the Proprietors Re-open the above on Monday, the 11th January, 1869, to their friends and the public, and trust with civility, Good Liquors and the well-known reputation of this old-established House, to merit a share of their patronage. There are three first class Billiard Tables in a large airy and well-lighted room. The Bowling Alley needs no comment.
BROWN & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, January 9, 1869. 4f

SAIL-MAKING.
FAWCETT & Co., having secured the services of an experienced Sail-Maker, are prepared to MAKE or REPAIR SAILS at very reasonable rates.
Hongkong, December 10, 1868. 4f

THE Undersigned hereby intimates that he has this day received the appointment of Surveyor to FRENCH LLOYDS under date of December 22nd, 1868.
ROBT. McMURDO.
Hongkong, January 9, 1869.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 16th March, 1869, at Noon, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
20 pieces black Alpaca.
20 pieces colored Alpaca.
16 pieces brown Linen and Duck.
150 doz. best linen Collars, London made, assorted sizes from 13 to 16 1/2 and assorted shapes, as West End, The Dux, Cambridge, The Imperial Dux and All Right.
40 boxes fancy Neckties.
10 boxes fancy Scarfs, assorted, new styles.
10 doz. Lambwool Underbairts.
10 doz. Gent's Merino Undershirts.
10 doz. Gent's white Merino Pants.
20 doz. best English made Silk Umbrellas, assorted colors and sizes, patent Paragon.
15 pieces China Figures, assorted colors.
50 doz. Towels and Napkins.
200 doz. fine linen Handkerchiefs.
300 doz. Cotton print Handkerchiefs.
40 pieces China Figures, assorted colors.
200 doz. Men's Socks, bleached and unbleached.
100 doz. Women's Stockings.
50 Hearth-rugs and Door-mats.
10 pieces printed Flannels.
500 glass Candlesticks.
127 double-barrelled Guns.
1000 lbs. PFF Powder.
150 kgs F Powder.
50 doz. Powder Flasks.
50 Revolvers and Ammunition.
5 cases loaf Sugar.
25 reams Foolscap Paper.
20 doz. Pocket-books and Letter-cases.
30 doz. 2lbs. Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits.
30 doz. 1lb. Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits.
10 cases Sardines.
5 cases American Tobacco.
80 doz. assorted sizes paint Brushes.
20 cwt. English white Lead.
16 cwt. Hubbuck's white Zinc.
40 drums Hubbuck's boiled Oil.
30 bolts repairing Canvas.
11 barrels Hamburg and American Beef and Pork.
30 cases Swaine and Boords' Old Tom.
20 cases Old Pale Brandy.
40 cases Claret.
30 cases Bass's Ale in qts. and pts.
A quantity of Stores, Provisions and Sundry articles, &c., etc.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, March 13, 1869. mar16

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
Ex "Hoofdy," 31st October, 1868.
Y. C. 827 1 case Arms.
Ex "Cambridge," 2d February, 1869.
GFO 15885 1 case Chemicals.
Ex "Donnai," 13th March, 1869.
OFF 436 1 case Stationery.
P & S 674/85 12 cases Colours.
O. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, March 13, 1869.

NOTICE.
ALL Amounts Due to me on Hongkong Hotel Account between the 1st Dec., 1868, and the 28th of February, 1869, are payable upon the Receipt of Mr C. LANGDON DAVIES, Public Accountant, who will sign my name pro. to such Receipts.
All Receipts for Monies becoming due to me on or after March the First, and all Orders for Goods will be signed by myself.
LEE & YONG.
Lessee for the Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, March 5, 1869. 10mar

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
THE Fortnightly Market Circulars published by the CHAMBER, will in future be deliverable from the Office of the Undersigned from 10 A.M. of the morning preceding the steamer's departure. The Circulars are at the disposal of non-Members, on application to the Secretary, who will furnish particulars of cost, &c.
J. W. WOOD,
Secretary.
Club Chambers,
Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DEBT & Co.
A Second DIVIDEND of Five per cent upon the amount of all claims admitted by the Trustees will be paid on the 15th May next.
On application to Mr G. OVERBEEK, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 7, Pender's Hill, Creditors will be furnished with Warrants signed by the Trustees, which will be payable at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Hongkong, March 2, 1869. jun2

PRAYA HOTEL.
Praya Central, near the P. & O. Co.'s Wharf.
BE Proprietors, in opening the above Establishment, hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the Public Patronage.
Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.
Table d'Hôte every day, at 9 A.M., 1 P.M., and 7 P.M. Single Meals may be had on the shortest notice, at all hours. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.
N.B.—Two first-class American Billiard Tables.
FRANCIS & SIMONS,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, February 26, 1869. 4f

New Advertisements.

BONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Unpaid Capital of One Hundred Dollars per Share on the 20,000 New Shares of the Corporation's Stock will fall due on the dates following, viz:—
On 1st July, 1869, \$25
1st July, 1870, 25
1st Jan., 1872, 25
1st Jan., 1873, 25

Shareholders electing to pay the whole or any portion of the above Calls by instalment will receive interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, until the respective dates at which the Calls shall fall due, and receipts for such payments will be issued at the Head Office and Branches.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 2, 1869.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum, say \$7.50 per paid-up Share of \$125, and \$1.50 per Share on which \$25 have been paid, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, February 16, 1869.

PORTRAITS.
MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS and other PHOTOGRAPHS—Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 11, 1868. 4f

NOTICE.
THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA LIMITED.
MR ROBERT S. WALKER has this day been appointed Secretary to the Company, and Mr JOHN INGLIS, the present Acting Secretary, resumes his functions as Managing Engineer for the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, March 3, 1869.

GRAND PHOTOGRAPHIC RAFFLE, OF 6000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF HONGKONG, ETC., ETC., ETC.
ALL Prizes; Highest Prize 50 Photographs; Lowest Prize 12 Photographs, at \$5 per Chance.
Will take place on or about the 12th of April next.
The Undersigned, who is about leaving Hongkong, at an early date, begs to return his sincere thanks to his Patrons, for past favours; is compelled to leave China this Summer for Europe.
BEGS to remind the public that the average price of the above Raffle is only about 35 cents each—a chance that will not again be offered in this Colony; on the contrary, Photographs will advance in price, and fall in quality, after the closing of this Establishment.
Those who wish to have a first-class CARTE DE VISITE, will do well to pay us a visit as soon as possible; this Establishment will be closed in May next.
Reduced Price List on application.
FLOYD & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1869. 4p16

MESSRS. KOSS & Co.
BEG to inform the public of Hongkong that they had established themselves as TAILORS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS, on the premises hitherto occupied by Messrs LADAOE, OELKE & Co.
Having secured the services of an experienced European Cutter, and also having received per late arrivals a very superior stock of NEW GOODS, of the latest patterns, they are prepared to meet all the requirements of the present season.
A large stock of Ready-made CLOTHING, of the latest fashions, always on hand.
KOSS & Co.,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE.—On and after the first day of March next, the office of this Company, situated over the HONGKONG DISPENSARY will be closed. Letters can however be left at the Dispensary in a box placed for the purpose within the same building.
The Company's Stock of Chandlery and other Fittings will, after the above date, be on view at the premises of Messrs LANE, CHAWFORD & Co., Queen's Road.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 18, 1869. ny18

FAWCETT & Co.,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
GENERAL STORE KEEPER, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
LATEST SHIPPING.
CLEARED.
United Service, for Singapore.
POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.
MAILS WILL CLOSE:—
For SINGAPORE, CAPE TOWN & LONDON.
Per "UNITED SERVICE" at 8 A.M. on Sunday next, the 14th instant.
For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA.
Per "ARRATON APCAR" on Saturday next, the 20th inst., at 11 A.M. 14th instant, at 9 A.M.

UNDER DESPATCH.
For Singapore, Cape Town and London.
Per United Service, on Sunday next, the 14th instant.
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
Per Arraton APCAR, on Saturday next, the 20th instant, at Noon.

QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 13th March, 1869.
OPIMUM.—Patna, New, \$65 1/2
Old, 65 1/2
Benares, New, 65 1/2
Old, 64 1/2
Malwa, 730 a 735

MARRIAGE.
At the Union Church, on the 13th March, by the Rev. D. E. Morris, ROSE HANNAH, daughter of Mr. Thomas Leavelle, late of Coventry, Warwickshire, England, to Mr ROSE DUNOAN, Superintendent of Aberdeen Docks. No Cards.
DEATH.
At Shanghai, on the 8th inst., LYDIA WALLACE, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., the wife of Thornton B. Remell, Esq., Harbor Master.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1869.

REGINA V. SAINT.

No apology, we hope, is necessary for our devoting so much space to the judgment of His Lordship the Chief Justice in this case. It is interesting to the community generally, inasmuch as it places journalism in China on the platform occupied by the home press, and we shall leave it to the public to form their own conclusions upon it, so far as it affects public interests. But there is a personal aspect of the case which we venture to present to the public. In his judgment the Chief Justice said—

"I must remark that the Acting Attorney General Ball was not wanting in energy in the course he took. He meant what he said, but the tendency of his arguments in one day, against one man for two articles on the same subject, to the same purpose, tended unduly to depress the defendant, and by a sort of mental torture to induce him to make the most apologetic, whether what he had said was capable of being proved to be true or not, especially in this Colony where as I believe, the costs of litigation exceed the like costs elsewhere, in the British dominions, or in the world."
—His Lordship hit the blot in this remark. No opportunity for explanation was afforded to defendant. Had it been given to him, he would have said what he says now, and what he has said in his plea—that he did not impeach the honour of Senator Amaral. He knows nothing personally of that gentleman, and never meant, or intended, that the alleged libel should mean, that Senator Amaral was accessible by means of a bribe. So much might have been ascertained if inquiry had been made, but not "upon compulsion." We are with *Falstaff* in that respect—

What! upon compulsion? No. Were I at the strappado, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion. Give you a reason on compulsion! If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give you a man a reason upon compulsion, I? We volunteer it now that explanation is given without any suspicion of pressure from outside. It is not necessary that we should canvass the motives which prompted the action. They can be easily understood by persons having local knowledge; but it does seem odd that such a foolish misuse of the Queen's prerogative should have been possible in a Crown Colony. His Excellency might have prohibited the procedure, but he did not do so; doubtless for what he conceived to be very good reasons. Whether they will bear examination at home is a question to be decided hereafter.

At the conclusion of His Lordship's judgment, some conversation arose as to the costs. We preserve here our reporter's notes of the close:—
The C. J. said that what he had put in the judgment meant that defendant obtained all the costs which were legally recoverable. But he would argue the question if they chose.
Mr Hazeland said that, shortly after the informations were filed, Mr Ball asked him whether any undertaking had been entered into for the payment of the costs, so that the Crown might not be even asked for costs. Mr Ball had also said that, if no undertaking were given that costs would be paid, he would enter a *note prosequi* in the case.
The C. J. observed, that was a very curious thing to say. It was the most marvelous feature in the course of a marvelous case, thus to speak of a Crown prosecution. It was the most extraordinary thing he had ever heard of. That was the way the Queen's own suit had been dealt with.
It was then agreed that the extra costs should be settled at the taxation thereof by the Registrar.

LOCAL.

We are glad to learn that the recent trial of the steam launch built for the Colonial Government was highly successful, a speed of eight knots having been obtained in moderately smooth water.

THE STABBING CASE.
At the inquest yesterday evening, upon the body of Sneyd, the colored seaman of the *Zebu*, a verdict of manslaughter was brought in by the Jury against Scholier, the other seaman charged with having stabbed deceased with a knife. The wound was necessarily fatal, as the diaphragm and stomach were penetrated.
Mr Goodlake took the case yesterday at the Magistrate's, in order that the prisoner might be tried at the first Criminal Sessions. Having received his defence, the prisoner was committed for trial in the usual way.

The Trustees and Agents deserve credit for the prompt interview with which they so frequently extinguish fires in all quarters of the town. Inspector Grey, of Western District, and his men, put out a fire in good time yesterday morning, in a Chinese case-shop.

SUPREME COURT.

March 12, 1869.
REGINA V. SAINT.
The Chief Justice took his seat at 10 o'clock, having previously announced that he would this day deliver his judgment in the demurrer in the case of *Regina v. Saint*. The legal representatives of the parties having appeared (as also several others interested in the proceedings) His Lordship proceeded to deliver judgment.
The Judgment is as follows:—
A demurrer by the Acting Attorney General Ball to the special plea whereby the Defendant justified the Libel in respect of which this ex officio information had been filed, not having been, as is usual, set down by the Attorney General, was by the Defendant, adversely set down for argument before me.

The argument on the Demurrer occupied the whole of the 10th, 12th, and 13th days of February last.
Questions of the gravest nature were raised on behalf of the Attorney General and for the Defendant—questions far too grave to be raised or properly disposed of in this small Colony, this little Ultima Thule, where there are neither the books nor the authorities proper for the decision of such questions. I have from the first to the last, in forbearance towards myself, those questions should not be raised. It seems to me that the questions arising out of this demurrer, and which I am unwillingly compelled to consider, involve considerations of very great difficulty, partly legal, partly constitutional, running one into the other. Counsel did not sever, and I cannot altogether separate these considerations. It is this mixed web of intricacy that renders it proper that I should have the history of these remarkable proceedings.

It would be affected ignorance in me if I did not assume as a fact that for years past coolie labourers have been "emigrated," as it is called, from China, where labour is cheap, to various places in the tropics, where labour is dear. A benevolently intended legislative enactment of the British Parliament, and an Ordinance of this Colony, regulated the conditions under which it might be lawful to take coolies, under contract to serve for a fixed number of years, to countries distant from China—contracts, I fear, too often enforceable against, not by the coolies. This Emigration has been carried on from this Colony sometimes properly, but sometimes, I fear, the regulations have been evaded. This example having been given by England, Portugal authorized Emigration from Macao under somewhat similar regulations. These regulations have not unfrequently been so far evaded as that the Macao Coolie Trade has become the subject of international negotiation, as well as of unfavorable observation in our own Legislative Council, in official papers and in discussion in the British Parliament. Let us hope, as we sincerely believe, that all this has become matter of history.
The irregularities—the cruelties, as some persons called them—of the Macao coolie trade excited indignation and horror in the minds of some humble and sensitive persons, whilst gentlemen of rank and estimation, seeing in the traffic nothing wrong, either took part in, or encouraged, or did not discourage it. History repeats herself. A generation has not passed away since Clarkson and Wilberforce and Buxton stood almost alone, and men of the highest rank in England defended the African slave trade and afterwards African slavery.

Situated as we are in the East, the Chinese do not well distinguish between the different nationalities of Europeans. We all suffer or benefit by the conduct of each nationality, and even of each individual. I conceive therefore that the due and temperate discussion by the press of the conduct of the Governments and people of Macao and of Portugal, and the pointing out of errors or wrongs, or supposed errors or wrongs, in their proceedings in reference to the Chinese, and their emigration, in the Public Press, is for the public benefit.
I shall assume the proposition that discussions, the subject of the alleged libel, are for the public benefit.
Examining what I hold to be its indisputable right, and with moderation, performing its undoubted duty, the public press of this Colony has criticised the proceedings at Macao and elsewhere along the Chinese coast in reference to the whole of the Coolie Emigration Traffic. There was I believe at the time no newspaper published at Macao save the Government Gazette.

The Defendant has been for some time and still is the sole proprietor of the *China Mail*, a daily newspaper published in this Colony. An article appeared in that newspaper of the 6th of May last, and another article in the publication of the 8th of that month. I will read both articles disencumbered of the innuendoes:
"Suppression of Vices at Macao.—Curious 'monsters' are floating about respecting 'Macao' and the action taken by the Portuguese Government regarding the recent 'exposures of the coolie trade.' It is asserted by those who have good means of knowing the honor of representing the coolie 'Colony' in the Portuguese parliament, has become alarmed lest the thorough ventilation of abuses recently commenced 'should lead to legislation likely to prejudice the interests of the pig-dealers! And influenced by him the Government has sent orders to hush up the whole affair. With all due respect for the representative of a constituency, we venture to express a slight doubt of the success of his praiseworthy efforts to shield his friends. '22,000 have already found their way to Lisbon,' it is said, for purposes which it would not particularly gratify either the 'senders or recipients to have exposed, but even 22,000 will scarcely outweigh years of kidnapping, piracy and fraud upon offending, if stupid, peasants. We wish to stifle the matter, and are sorry to say that the distinguished list of 'resilient men who have earned for Macao' the present character."
"The following is from our Macao correspondent.—'What you said the other day under the heading of 'Suppression of Vices' is unfortunately quite true. I know for certain that Viscount de Pires Grande did send out most positive instructions to institute proceedings against the Procurator, the Chief Interpreter 'St. Horla' felt disposed to carry out the orders; but he would have had to do so 'if the last Minister had remained in power,' but the Chinese Minister Depaolo (St. Amaral) became Minister for the Colonies, and it was right that he should and the Superintendent. 'These in-

structions arrived here about; I show gratitude to the Ministry, but I do not suppose that within a Ministry; but Marquis P... 'nor, and last 'put a stop to 'Ananite indifference 'exposed by a 'public opinion 'call my heart, 'said or later 'writing about 'Tienlan, ma 'are a set of f 'Portuguese 'It is the case 'take the place 'nor mutilation 'the officers, 'of St. Horla, 'the Tactics he 'than that whi 'mandated at 'whole place 'hears. South 'Macagistas, th 'Dum when 'With Macao 'Macagistas wi 'as Portuguese 'represented th 'gal would ne 'a good man t 'said Judge to 'Macagistas wo 'a Municipal 'don't but res 'Portu 'lied to be a 'near an Eng 'Hongkong.' 'Mc Souza, the 'Povo, a weekly 'language in H 'article in that p 'The articles a 'to the persons 'ement of Maca 'Governor Pina 'attention to th 'on the subject, 'Consul, who is 'hers, with direc 'That Consul ap 'Caldwell, who s 'went to the off 'General, who s 'last, ten days a 'ticle in the 'Ch opportunity giv 'tion, three sev 'ce effected by the 'neral Ball again 'from and witho 'cutive. A sim 'under loco citat 'do Povo. 'I have taken t 'the Crown Offic 'three ex officio 'General have be 'libel in England 'No such info 'in this Colony u 'which were filed 'fourth within l 'wards. 'I must remark 'General was not 'course he took. 'but the tenden 'tions in one day 'articles on the s 'purport, tendin 'fauland, and by 'induce him to u 'whether what he 'being proved to 'in this Colony w 'of litigation exc 'in the British d 'Every success in 'ruin to a man if 'logy under such 'have been satis 'These inform 'framed. The fu 'case in 1868 fur 'specially remark 'tion's case and 'decided in Nov. 'over 65 years b 'two different wo 'ferences well illu 'tivity, to which 'referred, with w 'adapts itself to 'society. 'Fortunately it 'express an opinio 'still law. If it 'that the Attor 'not daily indica 'tions against the 'Ministers of For 'nearly every Ch 'But if the Engli 'all complaints 'longer law, not 'only, is a suffice 'has not been on 'libel in England 'Mr Saint, eith 'portunity to exp 'on such compulsi 'of May last to all 'was served with 'upon he obtained 'time to plead, an 'plied a justificati 'ried. The rule 'the Acting 'pearing on the o 'lard insisted that 'tice not to allow 'ad to what he call 'said this was, and 'for chose to go in 'of the libel, and 'dant could not gi 'Court was overru 'cases chiefly cit 'downwards to tim 'St. H's Act of 18 'founded at the l 'the able the mar 'ments against the 'my astonish 'I adjourned at 'whether Mr Polla 'Acting Attorney 'responsibility for 'pounded. 'On the 10th of

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Portfolio.

MEMORIES AND ASPIRATIONS.

They are all gone into a world of light,
And I alone am lingering here;
They very memory is fair and bright,
And my sad thoughts doth clear.

It glows and glitters in my cloudy breast,
Like stars upon some gloomy grove;
Or those faint beams, in which the hill is dressed,
After the sun's remove.

I see them walking in an air of glory,
Where light doth trample on my days;
My days which, at the best, are dull and hoary,
More glimmerings and decays.

O holy hope, and high-humility,
High as the heavens above!
These are your walks, and you have show'd them
To kindle my cold love.

Dear, beauteous Death! the jewel of the just,
Shining nowhere but in the dark;
What mysteries do lie beyond thy dust,
Could man outlook that mark!

He, that hath found some fabled bird's nest
May know
At first sight if the bird be flown;
But what fair field or grove he sows in now,
That is to him unknown.

And yet as angels, in some brighter dreams,
Call to the soul when man doth sleep,
So some strange thoughts transcend our wonted
Themes.

And into glory peep
A vision of eternal life, and all
Created glories under thee!
Thine spirit, from this world of thrall,
Thine liberty!

Wither these dreams, which blot and fill
My perspective still, as they do pass;
Or give remove me hence unto that hill
Where I shall need no glass.

—Henry Vaughan.

GOING AND COMING.

Who knows, when he to go from home
Departs from his dear shore,
Or when or how he back shall come,
Or whether he will ever more.

For some who walk abroad in health,
In sickness have been brought;
And some who have gone forth with wealth,
Have back returned with nought.

And therefore, now I go abroad,
My guard I thus confer;
And humbly beg of Thee, O God,
My going forth to bless.

Go with me whither I would go,
Stay with me where I stay;
For me what I ought to do,
Speak Thou what I should say.

From taking wrong, from doing harm,
From thoughts and speeches ill;
From passion's rage, from pleasure's charm,
Vouchsafe to keep me still.

Let me abound some blessing find,
And let me curse the whole world;
Be that I leave behind,
My honest hope to spoil.

But let my going out and in,
My thoughts, my words and ways,
Be always safe, still free from sin,
And ever to Thy praise.

And when my pains effect shall take,
Or times of stay are spent,
With health and credit bring me back,
With comfort and content.

—George Wither.

This incarnation of Christ was for a purpose
Which God only could accomplish, and
God himself could accomplish in no other
way; it was for the execution of a plan,
which Divine wisdom could alone contrive.

Divine love and Almighty power could
alone effect; it was to rescue those from
endless misery whom Divine justice (which
being it is, mere and very justice, must be
indivisible) demanded for its victims.

This could only be effected by the wonder-
ful scheme in which mercy and truth are
made to kiss each other—when the same
God who in one person exacts the punish-
ment in another, Himself sustains it; and
thus makes His own mercy pay the satis-
faction to His own justice.

To believe that Jesus is the Son of God, is
to believe that He is God Himself incarnate.
This is the faith that overcometh the
world. —Bishop Horley.

We see how far we are, from the perfect
brightness of the law; the little fruit we
have in holiness, it is, God knows, cor-
rupt and unsound; we put no confidence
at all in it; we challenge nothing in the
world for it; we dare not call God to the
reckoning, as if we had Him in our debt-
books; our confidence is in Him, and
must be, to have with our infirmities,
to pardon our offences. —Hooker.

SERRA I have much a Guide and Defen-
der, there is no difficulty or peril, or fear
of death, that I will make account of. For
what harm can death do to him that hath
God, the author of all life, with him? Or
what can the tyranny of man do, where
God is the Defender. —Whatsoever the
dangers are, and how horrible soever they
seem, Christ being with us, we need not to
fear. The Heavenly Shepherd hath all
the doings of God's enemies out of heaven,
and mocketh them to scorn; for they shall
never do as much as they would against
Christ and His people, but as much as God
will suffer them. "Lay," then, "thy care
upon the Lord, and trust in Him, and He
shall help thee." —Bishop Hooper.

THE FIGHT OF TIME.—If we consider
how much of our lives is taken up by the
need of nature; how many years are
wholly spent, before we come to any use
of reason; how many years more, before that
reason is useful to us to any great purpose;
how imperfect our education is made by our
evil education, false principles, ill company,
bad examples, and want of experience; how
many parts of our wisest and best years are
spent in eating and sleeping, in necessary
businesses and unnecessary vanities, in
worldly civilities and less useful circum-
stances, in the learning arts and sciences,
languages or trades; that little portion of
hours that is left for the practices of piety
and religious walking with God is so short
and trifling, that, were not the goodness of
God infinitely great, it might seem unrea-
sonable or impossible for us to expect from
him eternal joys in heaven, even after the
well-spending those few minutes which are
left for God and God's service, after we have
served ourselves and our own occasions.

And yet it is considerable, that the fruit
which comes from the many days of recrea-
tion and vanity is very little; and although
we scatter much, yet we gather but little
profit; but from the few hours we spend
in prayer and the exercises of a pious life,
the return is great and profitable; and what
we sow in the minutes and spare portions
of a few years, grows up to crowns and
acceptance in a happy and a glorious eternity.
—Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

BANKRUPT CIVIL SERVANTS.

(Spectator.)

Mr. Ward Hunt, late Chancellor of the
Exchequer, thinks that the better the ac-
count, the more he has to offer, the higher the
interest he will have to pay. At least, if
he does not think so, we should like to
know how he justifies the economic argu-
ments in the Treasury Minute of 30th
November upon bankrupt civil servants. "My
Lords," actuated by sentiments of unim-
peachable kindness and propriety, desire,
as they say, to protect the public service
and the gentlemen in it, by restraining
young men from resorting to moneylenders
who take discounts of 60 per cent., and in
whose hands they become "miserable de-
pendants." Consequently, they have re-
solved that any officer in civil employ who
may pass through the Bankruptcy Court
shall be *ex facto* suspended, and unless he
can plead extenuating circumstances to the
satisfaction of his superiors, dismissed;
while pecuniary embarrassment shall be of
itself a reason for refusing promotion, in-
creased pay, or any other service advantage.

To the order as an order essential to the
tens of a great service we have of course no
objection whatever. A man, a man, a man,
in difficulties is no doubt usually a worse
public servant than a man out of them, while
a civil servant who passes through the
Court, except as a shareholder in a
broken company, or from other excep-
tional cause, can hardly be said to
uphold the useful dignity of the de-
partment to which he belongs. Moreover,
as the "Board of Stamps and Taxes" ob-
served, with due official gravity, "an
efficient performance of his official duty
is not to be expected from any person in-
volved in pecuniary difficulties, as the
thoughts of such a person, instead of
being engaged in his official business, must
necessarily be occupied in constant efforts
to meet the exigencies of the day; and fur-
ther, it is highly inexpedient that any
officer in such circumstances should be placed
in a position of trust."

It is perfectly just and sensible all that;
but why, with such irrefragable reasons to
produce, does Mr. Ward Hunt wander, or
allow his subordinates to wander, into the
regions of political economy and into social
discussions about usurers? He wants to
express them, he says, and therefore he
doubles their security; he objects to his
debts, and so makes borrowing as far
as he can comparatively cheap and easy.

Hitherto a civil servant who in want of
cash has resorted to money-dealers has been
compelled to pay exorbitant interest; be-
cause the lenders fear that when his debts
become pressing he may accept the "assis-
tance" of the Insolvent Court, and leave
them without repayment. They try, there-
fore, by all manner of oppressive devices
to make the interest, cover the principal
within a very short period, and in nume-
rous cases effect the object within two years.

Henceforward, however, the civil servant
will not have the "Court" as a resource.
He practically deposits his commission as
security with his creditor, and armed with
that and a life insurance, the usurer may
risk a loan at, comparatively, very
moderate interest indeed. There
exists we believe, enough competition
among these gentlemen to induce them
to consider any improvement in the se-
curity offered them, and we should not
be surprised in twelve months to hear 30 per
cent. quoted instead of 60 as the "usurer's
rate." This comparative cheapness of money
will, of course, increase the tendency to
borrow, and so will the leniency which the
new minute enforces in the usurer. Hitherto
it was his policy very often to "sell up"
his client, but now that process will only
deprive him of any hope of recovering his
claim, or interest on his claim, for the fund
out of which he would be paid, the official
salary, is the forfeited debt. Say that
John Smith, junior, civilian, on £200 a year
owes £200, bearing an interest of 30 per
cent.; it might pay a money-lender to arrest
him, and so, in fact, compel him to transfer
the debt; but now the arrest would involve
dismissal, and the usurer would receive
neither interest nor principal. To press a
client too far would of itself involve his
bankruptcy. The order, therefore, will
make usurers less harsh and less extortion-
ing, and, of course, increase *pro tanto* both
the already strong temptation to run into debt,
and the already too strong desire of money-
lenders to get civil servants into their books.

As a rule of the Service intended to protect
the State, the Minute is most just and praise-
worthy; but as an economical measure, in-
tended to frighten young men into thrift,
it will, we fear, totally fail. Its only good
effect, that it will be to make it a little
easier to refuse a "signature" to a friend.
Smith cannot bear to say that he absolutely
will not "lend his name" to Brown's paper,
but he may very easily say that embarras-
ment of any kind is contrary to the rule of
the Service, and will, if discovered, serious-
ly check his promotion.

The real cure for this evil in the Civil
Service, and the very serious one—this,
we are still convinced, with the Service
itself. They should recognize the fact, that
among a very large number of very young
men most of whom possess very limited
means there will be occasional instances of
indubitable need, which if wisely treated might
be rendered temporary and even useful
misfortunes, but if unwise treated involve
irremediable ruin. Happy the man who
can say that he never through his whole
life was a fool about money, never backed a
pocket-book, never bought a useless toy,
never played too heavy a stake, never was
taken in, and never even for six months
lived easily without thinking about money
at all, the last folly being of them all the
most disastrous to his pocket! Such a man
will not, as a rule, unless he is a Scotch-
man, be a very nice man to know; but he
will have a happy life, and immense respect
from his relatives and his tradesmen. The
unhappy, however, we fear, will never be
cured so lightly prudent, though we hear
that a new and much safer method about
money is spreading among young men,
and the true way to remedy the evil is to
acknowledge that imprudence exists as
well as extravagance, that a misfortune is
just as possible as a foolishness. The Civil
Service has organized a system for obtain-
ing goods retail at wholesale prices, and
might, we should think, still more easily
establish a lending bank, to advance money
to civilians only, as Scotch Banks do, on
the security of personal character. There
would be no objection to such a Bank ex-
ercising as right a supervision over the
solvency of its creditors, as an ordinary bank
does over the solvency of those who present
bills for discount, and no need for making
the loan an alms by absurdly high rates.
What is wanted is honesty, a willingness to
lend on high terms, without tricks about
discount and renewals, and a readiness to
accept payment by instalments in good
faith. It is the usurer's power of claiming

his whole debt which makes it so tremen-
dous, and his practice of calling instalments
"discounts on renewal" which makes it so
difficult for a victim, once trapped, ever to
shake himself free. Such a bank, reason-
ably well managed, would, we believe, relieve
many a young member of the Service from
the consequences of a folly without ruining
him, and without leaving on his mind the
impression that it is at all pleasant to be in
debt. There is no romance and no "life"
as fools understand that word in paying ten
pounds a quarter for two years, because you
must not touch it to live "easily" for six
months. Men do not borrow for the plea-
sure of borrowing, more especially of an in-
extinguishable Bank, and an absolute limit could
easily be put on the amount of any appli-
cant's indebtedness. Such a Bank ought
to pay ten per cent. very easily, even if it
employed no capital but its own, or might,
if its managers pleased, expand into a Civil
Service Agency. It would deal only in a
security which, though not mercantile, is
under the Treasury Minute very good, and
it would be under no necessity of risking
single transactions on any extensive scale.
There must be scores of young men at the
moment who would be only too glad to pay
off their moneylenders by a loan, say, of
twenty per cent., repayable by instalments;
and who, if they could so pay them off,
would be perfectly solvent. That is not bad
business for a bank to do, even if it works
with its own capital, while the institution
would relieve the Service from a stain to
which the Treasury has perhaps wisely, and
certainly boldly, called the public attention.

THE "TIMES" ON PRIMOGENI-
TURE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

Several letters on the subject of primo-
geniture were published in the Times of
yesterday, two of which deserve notice; the
third was from "L," the original author
of the discussion, and was intended merely
to explain and correct one or two minor
points in his first letter. Of the other two
letters, the first, obviously written by a so-
licitor, confirms the observation which we
made on Saturday, that few persons of mo-
derate means wish, as "L," supposed to be
the case, to make eldest sons. The gentle-
man in question (who chooses a Latin signa-
ture too long to quote here), according
to his experience, the mercantile and other
classes regard really as an investment, and
generally place all their children nearly up-
on an equality, and he observes that with
regard to them, the question is "whether
where from accident or negligence there is
no will the law shall make a disposition
which is not only repugnant to natural
justice, but, I believe, in ninety-nine cases
out of a hundred defeats the wishes of the
deceased." This observation appears to us
increased in force by the one from "Sir
George Bowyer, which makes two points
one, that land in Kent was subject to the
law of gavelkind, and that this was
abolished by Act of Parliament very little
gavelkind land remains. This is pertinent
to the question in hand, no doubt, but it
should be observed that a system which is
applied to one country only when all the
rest of the land in England is held under a
different system radically opposed to it, can
hardly be said to be a law of nature.

If a single French department were
subjected to the English common law, we
should hardly think that the
merits of the common law could be
fairly appreciated. The second point
is that, as the law now stands, titles are so
complicated and conveyancing is so ex-
pensive that, if all land had to be divided
among a man's family at his death, a vast
increase in the expense of conveyancing
would take place, which might be
over the country would call in their
money." Sir George Bowyer admits, in
another part of the letter, that to reform
conveyancing thoroughly would "increase
the value of land and the wealth of the
nation." No doubt it would, and if the
public should be of opinion that the com-
mon law is inconvenient, and that the
law of the land is to be reformed, it
is adopted, the fact that the law is
in existence at present, would throw difficulties
in the way of such a change is an additional
reason, if one is wanted, for reforming the
present system of conveyancing. We are
inclined to think that Sir George Bowyer
rather exaggerates the difficulties which
would arise from the present condition of
conveyancing. Take, for instance, the case
of leaseholds. There are masses of immov-
able property, by the law of this coun-
try, subject to the statute of distributions,
in addition to which they are subject to the
disadvantage of being wasting funds, as
it is necessary to transfer them more
frequently than freeholds, yet leasehold
titles are not specially complicated, and
there is no particular difficulty in raising
money on a mortgage of leaseholds. In-
deed personal property of every sort is
made the subject of mortgages. To pledge
a number of dock warrants, or to give a bill
of sale of furniture or machinery, is an
every-day proceeding. Look, too, at the
case of shipping. Ships are sold in sixty-
fourths, but money can be raised upon
them in every sort of way.

The leading article which the Times pub-
lishes on the subject is more curious than
its correspondent's letters. It is impossible
to make out what it means. It gives the
impression of being written by a man who,
having no definite opinion to put forward
upon the subject, and hardly any special
acquaintance with it, felt bound to fill a cer-
tain amount of space with unconnected
observations more or less relating to it. The
article begins by justifying at some length
the policy of discussing the question now.
Be it so. It then goes on to discuss it in
three paragraphs, which, as far as we can
understand them, are reducible to the fol-
lowing propositions:—

1. There are some cases in which the op-
eration of the present law produces great
hardships, "where the testator's presump-
tion of equal intentions and natural sense of
justice have been frustrated by his own omis-
sions, oversight, ignorance, or delay," but
these cases are so few, that the law, how-
ever, is a teacher, and that is felt by both
sides on this question."

2. "But it is so impossible as some peo-
ple think or pretend that the existing law
of intestacy will be dissolved and amended
without bringing the Englishman's almost
unlimited power of will-making into ques-
tion?" The rest of the paragraph shows
that wills are often cruel and silly, and
says "Upon the whole it is impossible to
deny that a far greater mass of injustice
and cruelty is done by foolish or injudicious
wills (how many foolish wills are judi-
cious, and how many judicious wills are
foolish) than by the absence of wills alto-

gether. This points towards the French
law of descent."

3. "As to such ulterior thoughts we can
only say that if the peculiar circumstance
of a nation, as well as its peculiar character,
are ever to have weight in a social and
domestic question, it is here." Our "pe-
culiar circumstances" are such that no coun-
try in the world is such a good one for a
poor man to leave. "If the best thing
that an English younger son can do is to
follow his fortune wherever he goes, and
opening, be it far or be it near, with a
leaning in favour of the farther point, then
the best thing the law can do is to co-
operate with his true interest and give him
no fresh inducement over and above what
he has already to squeeze himself into a po-
sition where nobody wants him at home."

These three propositions put together
appear to us nearly the most surprising
body of doctrine we ever met with on any
subject. The first paragraph implies that
"a natural sense of justice" would in most
cases require equal division of landed in-
come as of other property, and admits that
when the reasonable intention of the owner
is not accordingly frustrated hardship
arises, and adds that the law "is a teacher."
If so, one would think that the law ought
to teach people to act upon their natural
sense of justice by dividing property
equally. No, says Uncle Nick, the cases of
injustice are very few. What can one
make of a moral teacher who teaches very
seldom and then teaches people to do injus-
tice? The next paragraph makes this sur-
prising confusion still worse, for it points
out that while in general bad things, when
they are not actually prohibited, are better
without the power of making them. Law
is a moral teacher which teaches injustice
when it teaches at all. At present it
teaches seldom. It would be much better
if it read us its unjust lesson on every
occasion, and if the power of correcting it
by will were to be taken away.

The third paragraph explains this, which appears
at first sight a little startling. Our national
circumstances are peculiar. True kindness
suggests the propriety of expelling all
younger sons from the country, and sending
them to seek their fortune far or near,
with a leaning in favour of the farther
point. "Nobody wants you at home, is
what the kind and wise elder brother would
say to his younger brothers. Your parents
do not want you, your friends do not want
you, your country does not want you, and
above all I do not want you. Seek your
fortune, far or near, with a tendency
to the farther point." Bred speech in Queens-
land, light Maoris in New Zealand, practise
at the bar in Calcutta, get yourself scolded
on the Indian frontier of the States—in one
word, he off with you, and do not let me see
your face again, is the conventional ex-
pression, under which it is best that no
one should make a will at all, and that the
law, by way of teaching justice and doing
what is best for all parties, should give all
the land to the eldest sons. Very peculiar
circumstances indeed, and a very pleasant
prospect for the English nation. It is just
possible that as primogeniture is defended
on these terms and trumpeted in this man-
ner, it may become the subject of very
serious discussion, and that at an earlier
date than we had expected. It is made in
the hands of the writer in the Times to wear
the appearance of a peculiar institution,
and peculiar institutions are not in very
good odour since the American war.

CROSSING BAYONETS.

Are bayonets ever crossed in great bat-
tles? I have always been a point in mili-
tary criticism, as to which it appears very
difficult to collect the unvarnished facts.
That the instances are very rare, and are
always on a small scale, and that "at the
point of the bayonet" is a most flexible
phrase, seems to be as near the truth as it
is well possible to arrive, and such a con-
clusion is confirmed by a sort of contro-
versy which has recently taken place between
General Brialmont and a writer sign-
ing himself "A Movable National Guard."

In the Spectator's Military, a French mili-
tary miscellany. The "National
Guard" says that, although he made the
Crimean and Italian Campaigns, he does
not consider his experience sufficient to
decide upon the question, from which it
may at least be concluded that he has not
seen bayonets crossed with his own eyes.

The General agrees with him, and even
admits the phrase "bayonet encounter"
in the ordinary language of the soldier
means in general "a vigorous struggle."
moral" and that the shock of troops which
is ordinarily called an attack or charge at
the point of the bayonet should be more
accurately named a "bayonet demonstra-
tion." Then the General claims in all the
wars of the first Empire only two actions in
which troops actually met at the bayo-
net's point; one was in 1805 at the bat-
tle of Austerlitz, when Outinot's grenadiers
sacked the quarters of the Russian rear-
guard, and the bayonet engagement lasted
several minutes. The second instance was
given at Lutetia in 1813 by the 25th reg-
iment of the line, which, piqued that the
Emperor seemed to doubt its prowess,
fought the whole day with the bayonet
without burning a cartridge; but here the
case seems hardly proved. We should
know what its adversaries did; they might
have been firing off their ammunition or
running away, like the Austrians at Cal-
diaro described by General Duboué.

A French and an Austrian battalion had been
firing at each other for a considerable pe-
riod without effect; finally the latter
would not give way, the French commander
ordered a charge, when the Austrians broke
and ran, although they were covered by a
completely impassable ravine.

Whatever may be the truth as to the
minimum distance from the enemy's breasts
attained by the points of the charging bay-
onets, there is no doubt as to the great im-
portance of the actual charge. To Swa-
now has been attributed the maxim, "La
balle est folle, le bayonnette est sage," and
a cloud of authorities and instances are
quoted by General d'Assolant in support of
this view, but we will only mention Gen-
eral Trochu's rules for infantry attacks.
The division is to advance in two lines,
covered right, left, and centre, by a crowd
of skirmishers, who are to concentrate as
rapid a fire as possible upon the enemy.

At the proper moment, which is to be left
to the discretion of the general of division,
the skirmishers fall back upon the main
body, which still advances, keeping up a
continuous fire, supported by the heavier
metal of the artillery. Shortly afterwards
the charge sounds, and it takes place in
order and in perfect silence. If the enemy
stands, the line advances to within thirty
paces, delivers a general volley and falls on
the opposing ranks with the bayonet. The
riposte to this is to wait with perfect cool-
ness until the advancing troops are within
twenty paces, fire point blank, and "rush
forward upon the disorganized enemy."

—Pall Mall Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is vain to stick your finger in the
water, and pulling it out, look for a hole;
and equally vain to suppose that, however
large a space you occupy, the world will
miss you when you die.

HOKAN WAK.—The Wellington Evening
Post gives the following:—"Information
of a credible nature has reached the Govern-
ment that the cannibal, Titokowaru, ex-
ceeding in villainy anything yet heard in
New Zealand since the very first days of
his colonization, has forwarded to the inland
tribes of this island some potted meat, made
of the flesh of our poor fellow-countrymen
who fell in the late disaster at the front.

The purport of this horrible practice, it is
scarcely necessary to remark, is to inflame
the ferocity of the natives of the interior,
from whom this scandalous practice is as-
sisted. Some small bags of this horrible
fool have found their way, it was stated,
to the Waikato district, and had been seen
among the tribes located near Lake Taupo."

UNCLE NICK was a good man, but he
found a great deal of fault, and especially
with the current religion of the day. "I
want," says Uncle Nick, "and we all want,
a religion that bears not only on the sin-
fulness of sin, but on the equality of lying
and stealing; a religion that banishes all
small measures from the counters, small
baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the
cotton-bags, and from sugar, chicory
from the coffee, slum from bread, lard from
butter, styngine from wine, and water
from the milk-can. The religion that is
to advance the world," says Uncle Nick,
"will not put all the bad strawberries and
peaches on top, and all the bad ones at the
bottom. It will not offer more baskets of
foreign wines than the vineyards ever pro-
duced bottles. I tell you," says Uncle
Nick, "the religion that is to satisfy the
world pays its debts. It does not consider
forty cents returned for one hundred given
according to gospel, even if it should be
according to law. It looks upon a man
who has failed in trade, and who continues
to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks
upon a man who promises to pay, and who
fails to pay on demand, with or without
interest, as a liar." Is not Uncle Nick
pretty nearly right?

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.
Saturday, March 6th, 1869.
At 1250 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

* * * THESE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME
RATES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Steak, - - - catty 190 180
" Roast, - - - " 190 180
" Soup, - - - " 180 120
Bullocks' Brains, - - - per set 50 40
" Tongue, - - - " 280 240
" Heart, - - - " 250 200
" Tail, - - - each 120 100
" Feet, - - - " 60 50
" Tripe (undressed), catty 80 60
" Liver, - - - " 80 50
Pork, Leg, - - - " 160 150
" Chop, - - - " 160 150
" Fat for Lard, - - - " 100 90
Pigs' Fry, - - - " 140 130
" Chittlings, - - - " 80 70
" Feet, - - - " 190 100
" Head, - - - " 190 100
" Liver, - - - " 140 120
Mutton Legs, - - - lb. 350 320
" Chop, - - - " 350 320
" Shoulder, - - - " 250 240
" Liver, - - - " 200 180
Sucking Pigs, - - - catty 160 150
" Sides, Head, and Feet, set 500 450
Sheep's Head and Feet, - - - 400 350
Bacon, English, - - - lb. 450 400
" Fuhelau, - - - " 250 220
Hams, Chinese, - - - " 320 310
" American, - - - " 400 380
" English, - - - " 400 380
Kilneys, Bullocks, - - - each 70 60
" Pigs, - - - " 70 60
" Sheep, - - - " 80 70
Sheep's Heart, - - - " 60 50
Pigs' Heart, - - - " 50 40
Pork Sausages, - - - catty 200 140
Goats' Meat, - - - " 290 175
" Head and Feet, set, 300 200

Poultry.

Geese, - - - catty 140 130
Ducks, - - - " 210 180
Fowl, - - - each 250 220
Turkeys, - - - catty 500 480
Pheasants, Cook, - - - each 1000 800
" Hen, - - - " 800 700
Pigeons, - - - " 190 170
Quail, - - - " 110 100
Fowls, - - - catty 220 200
Capons, - - - " 300 250
Hen Eggs, - - - dozen 130 120
Duck Eggs, - - - " 140 130
Salt Eggs, - - - " 150 140
Dried Ducks, - - - each 280 250
Snipe, - - - " 150 140
Partridges, - - - " 360 350
Rabbits, - - - " 1200 1000
Wild Geese, - - - " 540 500
Wild Ducks, - - - " 540 500
Sand Hill Birds, - - - " 540 500
Woodcock, - - - " 540 500
Sparrows, - - - por doz. - - -
Rice Birds, - - - " 180 120
Wild Pigeons, - - - each 180 120

Fish.

Live Fish, - - - catty 130 120
Eels, - - - " 200 190
Oysters, - - - " 140 130
Shrimps, - - - " 180 140
Crabs, - - - " 140 120
Prawns, - - - " 160 150
Lobsters, - - - catty 230 210
Frogs, - - - " 200 180
Small Turtles, - - - " 420 400
Large Fresh Fish, - - - 120 110
Mackerel, - - - " 90 80
Mackerel Small, - - - " 70 60
Conger Eels Small, - - - " 70 60
Snail Fish, - - - " 150 110
Fresh Fish, - - - " 80 80
Fresh Soles, - - - " 200 170
Canton Salmon, - - - " 180 120
Rock Fish, - - - " 80 270
Shark Fish, - - - " 70 60
Skate, - - - catty 60 40
Tulbut, - - - " 70 60

Mandarin Oranges, catty 90 85
Lemon Oranges, - - - " 40 80
Lemons, - - - " 40 80
Pineapples, - - - each 50 40
Pumpkins, - - - " 100 90
Pears, Canton, - - - catty - - -
Lichies, Dried, - - - " 250 240
Plums, - - - " 50 40
Cocoanuts, - - - each 50 40
Pomegranate, - - - " 80 70
Plantains, - - - catty 50 40
Wompees, - - - " 50 40
Cheenuts, - - - " 180 160
Walnuts, - - - " 220 210
Mangosteens, - - - each - - -
Peanuts, - - - catty 20 25
Tamarinds, - - - " - - -
Almonds, - - - " 450 400
Currants, - - - " 240 220
R

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900	880
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920	900
930	910
940	920
950	930
960	940
970	950
980	960
990	970
1000	980

Miscellaneous.

A Test of Twenty Years.
Worms in Dogs.

NALDRE'S POWDERS are still unrivalled as a speedy, safe, and certain cure. One dose is sufficient, and dogs readily take it.

Manufactured only by
WRIGHT & HOLDSWORTH,
5, Dransfield Road, North Brixton, London, S.W.
Sold by A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong;
Llewellyn & Co., Shanghai.

24Jan68 11 181 3July68

HEAL AND SON'S



Iron & Brass Bedsteads,
For all parts of the World.

SOLID MASONRY

BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for
warm climates.

MORSEHAIR & SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every description of Bedding for India,
and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of the above goods sent free by post, to every part
of the world to which this is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
195, 197, and 199, Tottenham Court Road,
London, W.

* Remittances and Orders must be made payable to the order of the Proprietors.

26Dec68 1w 52t 26Dec68

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.

PREPARED BY

JOHN MOIR AND SON, Aberdeen.—THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.—The success of the sauce at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the source of enormous sales. It is a side digestion, and, for its use in unimpaired, prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by respectable Grocers and Chemists. * Purveyors by special appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

21Nov68 1w 26t 21May69

Worcestershire Sauce.

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

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69Jan23 1w 52t 7Jan23

Miscellaneous.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THURSTON & Co.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers,
Lamp Makers, and Gasfitters to Her Majesty the Queen; H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; H.R.H. the Prince of Leiningen; the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War; the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, &c., Catherine Street, Strand, London, England.

AGENTS—Calcutta, Messrs Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.; Madras, Messrs Macdonald & Co.; Bombay, Messrs Rhodes & Co.

Glasgow 83t 1w 6June68

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Fever.

THE Times of India state "that the discovery of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a great blessing to the human race, and that the discovery of Vaccination, this remedy is invaluable in the above diseases, and is indispensable to Emigrants, Travellers, and Families; a few doses being generally sufficient."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davernport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, January 12, 1866.—"Of course it would not be true to say that it is not a supply of a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fully owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

It is necessary to warn the public against spurious imitations, which only bear the printed name, and are devoid of the true properties of the only genuine, viz., DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S, as was proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in case *Hyman v. Freeman*, when the Vice-Chancellor stated that the story of Freeman being the inventor was *wholly untrue*.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by the Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

AGENTS for Hongkong: Messrs Watson & Co. 69Jan23 1w 26t 7July22

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Miscellaneous.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"Star-Brand,"
to be had only of
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23, Abchurch Lane,
LONDON.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

1w 31Dec68

Miscellaneous.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869.

HONEY SOAP.
FARMACIA, CALCUTTA, INDIA.
RENDERING THE HANDS SOFT AND WHITE.
Every description of TOILET SOAPS, PERFUMES, ESSENTIAL OILS, &c., &c., &c.
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, POMADES FOR THE HAIR.
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14Nov68 11 131 14May69

Miscellaneous.

more extended tables, by the kind permission of the author, P. Loureiro, Esq. The last section of the same chapter on "Movements in Bullion," has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick B. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia. The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the "China Pilot." With short interruptions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained.

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英八月十五號已

自是日所有各支

收均歸未士先地

收

日後唐字印者多

增廣又啟

啟者本館承印各行

白等項利印字另具

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VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignee.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—			
NINGPO	Anne Porter	Brit. bg. Order	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Batavia	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
SHANGHAI	China	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
TIENTSIN	Atlantis	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Madura	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Colima	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
YOKOHAMA	Der West	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Japan	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
NAGASAKI	Catharina	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
OTHER PORTS—			
LONDON	United S'vice	Brit. str. Borneo Company	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
SAN FRANCISCO	Do.	Amer. sh. Russell & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	National Eagle	Amer. sh. A. Heard & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Windward	Amer. sh. Russell & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	F. A. Palmer	Brit. sh. A. Heard & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
Do.	Shirley	Amer. sh. Russell & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	C. H. Andrews	Brit. bk. Rozario & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
SAIGON	Emeralda	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co
MANILA	Rodrigo	Span. bg. Wahee & Co	N. Ger. bk. Wm. Pustau & Co

*At Whampoa.

†At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Commander.
Adventure	British	steam troop ship	1794-2	400 Hy. J. Raby, V.C. Capt.
Bouguer	British	gun boat	230 3	60 Rodney Lloyd, Lieut. Comr.
Camoens	Portuguese	gun-boat	2	
Cockchafer	British	gun boat	250 1	60 H. W. Kerr
Flamer	British	Naval hospital	230	Attached to Melville
Grasshopper	British	gun boat	230 3	60 In ordinary.
Iroquois	U. States	steam sloop	1000 6	40 Leicester O. Keppel
Janus	British	gun boat	167 3	40 Leicester O. Keppel
Mecenes	British	Military h'pital	2591	Hospital ship
Melville	British	Naval hospital		Geo. B. Hill, Staff Surgeon
Perseus	British	steam sloop	955 17	200 C. J. Stevens
Piscataqua	U. States	steam sloop	3177 23	— Ammen
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	2443 14	Oliver J. Jones, Commodore

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Commander.
An-lan	Chinese	gun vessel	221 7	Godall
Ching-ling	Chinese	gun vessel	221 7	Edwards
Chin-shan	Chinese	gun boat	4	Bessard
Fai-loong	Chinese	gun boat	6	Deind
Spy	Chinese	gun boat	5	Francis
Sui-tung	Chinese	Customs' launch	3	Pointer
Tien-po	Chinese	gun boat	180 5	Stewart
	Chinese	gun boat	6	de Longueville

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Fame, (110 h. power)	Do.	380		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	456	Banning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Shan	Do.	617		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kiu Kiang	Do.	69		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Lintin	Do.	46	Banning	Union Dock Company's Tug
Little Orphan	Do.	879	Cary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Poyang	Do.	180		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Prince Albert	Do.	101		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spark	Amer.	140	Graves	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spec	Do.	280	Carrol	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
White Cloud	British	280		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

RECEIVING SHIPS & HULKS.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Chase	P. M.	ship	283	Mason	Harbour Master (Gunpowder)
Fort William	British	barque	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Co
John Adam	British	"	818	Dennis Daly	Water Police
Kim Joo Hong	"	"	288		

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS				1868-69.			
Arratoon Apear	W.C. Smith	Brit. str.	938	March 9	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Olau Alpine	E. Hutchinson	Brit. str.	946	March 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon, Suez, &c.	30th, noon
Donnai	W.C. Bourdon	Foh. str.	1065	March 7	Messageries Imperiales		
Emeu	W.C. Barlow	Brit. str.	1038	March 12	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Erl King	W. Pinel	Brit. str.	1044	March 12	A. Heard & Co	Shanghai	
Kalahome	W. Bailey	Siam. str.	176	March 10	Chinese		
Madras	W.C. Davies	Brit. str.	806	March 10	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Malacca	W.C. MacNamara	Brit. str.	1720	March 6	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Sunda	W.C. Soames	Brit. str.	1612	Feb. 19	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai	To-day
Titana	W. Hamilton	Tabit. str.	805	January 21	A. Heard & Co		
United Service	W.C. Saine	Brit. str.	777	March 9	Borneo Company	London	To-day
Venus	W. Cuming	Amer. str.	677	August 30	A. Heard & Co		
Yung-hai-an	W.C. Morrison	Russ. str.	447	October 19	Laudstein & Co		
	W.C. Lapraik	Brit. str.	580	March 7	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	To-day